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Ari Sinisalo

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EXAMINER

MENDOZA, JUNIOR O

ART UNIT

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/659,048	Applicant(s) SINISALO, ARI	
	Examiner Junior O. Mendoza	Art Unit 2609	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 September 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>09/09/2003</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: The word "meters" was misspelled at the end of paragraph [0007] in the background section.

Appropriate correction is required.

2. Claim 28 objected to because of the following informalities: the applicant misspelled the word "readable".

Appropriate correction is required.

3. Claim 31 objected to because of the following informalities: the phrase "via an digital or analog signal" needs to be replace for its correct form, "via a digital or analog signal".

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. **Claims 1, 3, 5 - 8, 14, 16, 18 - 21 and 28 - 32** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Takashi (JP 2000324544A, Application Number 11-130636). Hereinafter referenced as Takashi.

Regarding **claim 1**, Takashi discloses a mobile phone equipment that can be carried, such as a cell phone unit, personal handicap phone, and mobile phone equipment, paragraph [0001] also exhibited on fig 1, which reads on "Digital mobile station (MS) operating on a wireless communication network". Moreover, Takashi discloses a layout processing circuit (17) that drives LCD (4) based on the indicative data obtained by CPU (10), paragraph [0012], moreover one can appreciate from figure 2 that such CPU (10) is connected to transmitter/ receiver (14) from where antenna (15) communicates to network, which reads on "at least one or more digital signal processors (DSP) or corresponding processing means to generate a digital transmission signal flow (DTR) for a wireless transmission connection to be used in said communication network". Moreover, Takashi discloses the layout processing circuit (18) changes into VRAM (Video) data, hereinafter referred as VRAM data, the indicative data obtained by the CPU (10), paragraph [0012], which reads on "generating a video signal in said mobile station (MS) by controlling said at least one or more digital signal processors (DSP) or corresponding processing means to generate". Moreover, Takashi discloses that the VRAM data is then written into frame memory (19), paragraph [0012] also exhibited on fig 2, which reads on "instead of the transmission signal flow (DTR), one or more digital video signal flows (DCV, DV) from image material stored in or transmitted into the memory (MEM) of the mobile station (MS)".

Regarding **claim 3**, Takashi discloses everything claimed as applied above (See claim 1), in addition, Takashi discloses that the video output can go to a LCD TV or a plasma display, paragraph [0024], where it is well known in the art that LCD and plasma TVs take digital video inputs, which reads on “digital video”. Moreover, Takashi discloses that the video signal generation circuit (20) generates a video signal based on the VRAM data in a frame memory (19) and outputs this video signal from the video terminal (21), paragraph [0012] also exhibited on fig 2, which reads on “wherein said one or more digital video signal flows (DV) are led to a digital video output (Vout) of the mobile station (MS)”.

Regarding **claim 5**, Takashi discloses everything claimed as applied above (See claim 3), in addition, Takashi discloses that the output through video cable (2) can be connected to different types of displays, such as a TV display (3) or other type of display equipment such as a liquid crystal TV, plasma display, etc, paragraph [0026] also exhibited on fig 2, which reads on “digital video output (Vout) is arranged to be suitable for a digital television environment”.

Regarding **claim 6**, Takashi discloses everything claimed as applied above (See claim 1), in addition, Takashi discloses that the output through video cable (2) can be connected to different types of displays, such as a commercial TV display (3), namely CRT, where it is well known in the art that a CRT TV receives analog video inputs, paragraph [0026] also exhibited on fig 2, moreover since the input signal is coming from a digital mobile phone (1), it is inherent that there must be a digital to analog conversion before sending the signal to the CRT TV, which reads on “one or more digital video

signal flows (DCV) are converted in the mobile station (MS) to one or more analog video signals (ACV) which is/are further led to an analog video output (Vout) of the Mobile station (MS)".

Regarding **claim 7**, Takashi discloses everything claimed as applied above (See claim 6), in addition, Takashi discloses that the output through video cable (2) can be connected to different types of displays, such as a commercial TV display (3), namely CRT, where it is well known in the art that a CRT TV receives analog video inputs, paragraph [0026] also exhibited on fig 2, moreover since the input signal is coming from a digital mobile phone (1), it is inherit that there must be a digital to analog conversion before sending the signal to the CRT TV, which reads on "said one or more digital video signal flows (DCV) are converted in the mobile station (MS) to one or more analog video signals (ACV)". Moreover, Takashi discloses in figure 2 a CPU (10), which is connected to transmitter/ receiver (14) from where antenna (15) communicates to network, also the very same CPU (10) is connected to a switch (22) that switches its use between the mobile device (1) processing means and the signal transmission to a TV display (3), which reads on "by using substantially the same conversion means (D/A) which are used in the mobile station (MS) to convert an analog transmission signal (ATR) from a digital transmission signal flow (DTR) for a wireless connection in a communication network".

Regarding **claim 8**, Takashi discloses everything claimed as applied above (See claim 7), in addition, Takashi discloses that if the video cable (2) is connected to the video terminal (21), the connection detection pin will be ON which automatically causes the change-over switch (22) to connect the CPU (10) to the signal layout processing circuit (17) that outputs the signal to a display; otherwise CPU (10) stays connected to the mobile processing circuit (18), paragraph [0013] also exhibited on figure 2, which reads on "wherein said one or more analog video signals (ACV) are led to the video output (Vout) of the mobile station, by simultaneously disconnecting said conversion means (D/A) off from the radio frequency part (RF) or corresponding transmission means of the mobile station (MS)".

Regarding **claim 14**, Takashi discloses everything claimed. In addition, claim 14 is a variation of claim 1. Therefore, claim 14 stands rejected for the same reasons as stated above (see claim 1) since it is inherent to the method claimed in claim 1, respectively.

Regarding **claim 16**, Takashi discloses everything claimed. In addition, claim 16 is a variation of claim 3. Therefore, claim 16 stands rejected for the same reasons as stated above (see claim 3) since it is inherent to the method claimed in claim 3, respectively.

Regarding **claim 18**, Takashi discloses everything claimed. In addition, claim 18 is a variation of claim 5. Therefore, claim 18 stands rejected for the same reasons as stated above (see claim 5) since it is inherent to the method claimed in claim 5, respectively.

Regarding **claim 19**, Takashi discloses everything claimed. In addition, claim 19 is a variation of claim 6. Therefore, claim 19 stands rejected for the same reasons as stated above (see claim 6) since it is inherent to the method claimed in claim 6, respectively.

Regarding **claim 20**, Takashi discloses everything claimed. In addition, claim 20 is a variation of claim 7. Therefore, claim 20 stands rejected for the same reasons as stated above (see claim 7) since it is inherent to the method claimed in claim 7, respectively.

Regarding **claim 21**, Takashi discloses everything claimed. In addition, claim 21 is a variation of claim 8. Therefore, claim 21 stands rejected for the same reasons as stated above (see claim 8) since it is inherent to the method claimed in claim 8, respectively.

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Regarding **claim 28**, Takashi discloses everything claimed. In addition, claim 28 is a variation of claim 1. Therefore, claim 28 stands rejected for the same reasons as stated above (see claim 1) since it is inherent to the method claimed in claim 1, respectively.

Regarding **claim 29**, Takashi discloses everything claimed. In addition, claim 29 is a variation of claim 3. Therefore, claim 29 stands rejected for the same reasons as stated above (see claim 3) since it is inherent to the method claimed in claim 3, respectively.

Regarding **claim 30**, Takashi discloses everything claimed. In addition, claim 30 is a variation of claim 6. Therefore, claim 30 stands rejected for the same reasons as stated above (see claim 6) since it is inherent to the method claimed in claim 6, respectively.

Regarding **claim 31**, Takashi discloses everything claimed. In addition, claim 31 is a variation of claim 1 and 5. Therefore, claim 31 stands rejected for the same reasons as stated above (see claim 1 and 5) since it is inherent to the method claimed in claim 1 and 5, respectively.

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Regarding **claim 32**, Takashi discloses everything claimed. In addition, claim 32 is a variation of claim 5. Therefore, claim 32 stands rejected for the same reasons as stated above (see claim 5) since it is inherent to the method claimed in claim 5, respectively.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takashi in view of Easterly et al. (Patent Number 4912558). Hereinafter referenced as Easterly.

Regarding **claim 2**, Takashi discloses everything claimed as applied above (See claim 1), in addition, Takashi discloses the layout processing circuit (18) changes into VRAM (Video) data the indicative data obtained by the CPU (10), paragraph [0012], which reads which reads on "digital video signal". However, Takashi fails to disclose that digital video signals are formed from the image material contained in the mobile station one image at a time in such a way that in a single image, the conversion to the video signal is performed image line by image line. However, the examiner maintains

that it was well known in the art to provide a digital video signals formed from the image material contained in the mobile station one image at a time in such a way that in a single image, the conversion to the video signal is performed image line by image line, as taught by Easterly.

In a similar field of endeavor Easterly discloses an optical image to video transfer system having enhanced resolution and contrast for dark areas of the image. In addition, Easterly discloses a system that translates an optical image into video signals, see claim 1 on reference. Moreover, Easterly discloses that the video signals are digitized on a pixel by pixel basis where they are produced as successive lines, column 1 lines 41-44, which reads on "digital video signals are formed from the image material contained in the mobile station one image at a time in such a way that in a single image, the conversion to the video signal is performed image line by image line".

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Takashi by specifically providing a digital video signals formed from the image material contained in the mobile station one image at a time in such a way that in a single image, the conversion to the video signal is performed image line by image line, as taught by Easterly, for the purpose of converting images into video on a line by line basis where the result is a high definition video.

Regarding **claim 15**, Takashi and Easterly disclose everything claimed. In addition, claim 15 is a variation of claim 2. Therefore, claim 15 stands rejected for the

same reasons as stated above (see claim 2) since it is inherent to the method claimed in claim 2, respectively.

Claims 4 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takashi in view of Koplar et al. (Pub No US 2007/0157259). Hereinafter referenced as Koplar.

Regarding **claim 4**, Takashi discloses everything claimed as applied above (See claim 3), in addition, Takashi discloses that the video signal generation circuit (20) generates a video signal based on the VRAM data in a frame memory (19) and outputs this video signal from the video terminal (21), paragraph [0012] also exhibited on fig 2, which reads on “digital video output”. However, Takashi fails to disclose that the video output is arranged according to the IEEE 1394 standard. However, the examiner maintains that it was well known in the art to provide a video output arranged according to the IEEE 1394 standard, as taught by Koplar.

In a similar field of endeavor Koplar discloses Universal methods and device for hand-held promotional opportunities. In addition, Koplar discloses a digital mobile station (MS), more specifically a hand held device (12), having an input –output means in the form of PCMCIA interface (70), but such connection may also be other known computer connection such as the IEEE 1394 FireWire, paragraph [0088], which reads on “video output is arranged according to the IEEE 1394 standard”.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Takashi by specifically providing a video output

arranged according to the IEEE 1394 standard, as taught by Koplar, for the purpose of providing other types of connection that allow a fast transfer of data between two places, which is one of the characteristics of the IEEE 1394 standard.

Regarding **claim 17**, Takashi and Koplar disclose everything claimed. In addition, claim 17 is a variation of claim 4. Therefore, claim 17 stands rejected for the same reasons as stated above (see claim 4) since it is inherent to the method claimed in claim 4, respectively.

Claims 9, 10, 22, 23 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takashi in view of Wendelrup (Pub No US 2002/0066115). Hereinafter referenced as Wendelrup.

Regarding **claim 9**, Takashi discloses everything claimed as applied above (See claim 6), in addition, Takashi discloses that the video signal generation circuit (20) generates a video signal based on the VRAM data in a frame memory (19) and outputs this video signal from the video terminal (21), paragraph [0012] also exhibited on fig 2, which reads on "video output". However, Takashi fails to disclose that the analog video output is arranged on the basis of a composite video signal. However, the examiner maintains that it was well known in the art to provide an analog video output that is arranged on the basis of a composite video signal, as taught by Wendelrup.

In a similar field of endeavor Wendelrup discloses a portable communications device. In addition, Wendelrup discloses that the decoded video signals, in the digital

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portable communication device (1), extracted from the video codec (14) are connected to a digital to analog converter (15) where they are converted into analog video signals, paragraph [0035] also exhibited on fig 1. Moreover, it is inherent that an analog video signal contains luminance (brightness) and chrominance (color) that are carried on separate channels which defines a composite video signal which reads on "analog video output is arranged on the basis of a composite video signal".

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Takashi by specifically providing an analog video output arranged on the basis of a composite video signal, as taught by Wendelrup, for the purpose of allowing the digital mobile station to connect to any display device that only takes analog inputs.

Regarding **claim 10**, Takashi discloses everything claimed as applied above (See claim 9), in addition, Takashi discloses that the video signal generation circuit (20) generates a video signal based on the VRAM data in a frame memory (19) and outputs this video signal from the video terminal (21), paragraph [0012] also exhibited on fig 2, which reads on "video output". However, Takashi fails to disclose that the analog video output is arranged according to one of the following systems: PAL, NTSC or SECAM system. However, the examiner maintains that it was well known in the art to provide an analog video output that is arranged according to one of the following systems: PAL, NTSC or SECAM system, as taught by Wendelrup.

In a similar field of endeavor Wendelrup discloses a portable communications device. In addition, Wendelrup discloses that the analog video signals are the modulated in the modulator (16) to form a standard video signal, such as a PAL, SECAM or NTSC signal, all of which are well known television standards, paragraph [0035] also exhibited on fig 1, which reads on "said analog video output is arranged according to one of the following systems: PAL, NTSC or SECAM system".

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Takashi by specifically providing an analog video output that is arranged according to one of the following systems: PAL, NTSC or SECAM system, as taught by Wendelrup, for the purpose of providing compatibility with television standards.

Regarding **claim 22**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose everything claimed. In addition, claim 22 is a variation of claim 9. Therefore, claim 22 stands rejected for the same reasons as stated above (see claim 9) since it is inherent to the method claimed in claim 9, respectively.

Regarding **claim 23**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose everything claimed. In addition, claim 23 is a variation of claim 10. Therefore, claim 23 stands rejected for the same reasons as stated above (see claim 10) since it is inherent to the method claimed in claim 10, respectively.

Regarding **claim 27**, Takashi discloses everything claimed as applied above (See claim 14), in addition, Takashi discloses a mobile phone equipment that contains all telephone equipments that can be carried, such as cell phone unit, personal handicap phone, and mobile phone equipment, paragraph [0001] also exhibited on fig 1, which reads on "mobile station (MS)". However, Takashi fails to disclose that the mobile station (MS) is arranged to operate in one or more of the following wireless networks: GSM, GPRS, PDC, CDMA IS-95, TDMA IS-136, WCDMA, or CDMA-2000. However, the examiner maintains that it was well known in the art to provide a mobile station (MS) arranged to operate in one or more of the following wireless networks: GSM, GPRS, PDC, CDMA IS-95, TDMA IS-136, WCDMA, or CDMA-2000, as taught by Wendelrup.

In a similar field of endeavor Wendelrup discloses a portable communications device. In addition, Wendelrup discloses that the telephone (1) is in radio contact with the base station (27) through the antenna (2), where the telephone (1) is connected via a GSM network (28), paragraph [0038] also exhibited on fig 3, which reads on "the mobile station (MS) is arranged to operate in one or more of the following wireless networks: GSM, GPRS, PDC, CDMA IS-95, TDMA IS-136, WCDMA, or CDMA-2000".

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Takashi by specifically providing a mobile station (MS) arranged to operate in one or more of the following wireless networks: GSM, GPRS, PDC, CDMA IS-95, TDMA IS-136, WCDMA, or CDMA-2000, as taught by Wendelrup, for the purpose of setting a popular standard known throughout the world, which provides higher digital voice quality for the mobile station.

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Claims 11, 12, 13 and 24 - 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takashi in view of Kim (US 2003/0222709). Hereinafter referenced as Kim.

Regarding **claim 11**, Takashi discloses everything claimed as applied above (See claim 3), in addition, Takashi discloses that the video signal generation circuit (20) generates a video signal based on the VRAM data in a frame memory (19) and outputs this video signal from the video terminal (21), paragraph [0012] also exhibited on fig 2, which reads on "digital video output". However, Takashi fails to disclose that said one or more signal is amplified in an adapter or corresponding means. However, the examiner maintains that it was well known in the art to provide one or more signal amplification in an adapter or corresponding means, as taught by Kim.

In a similar field of endeavor Kim discloses a High efficiency power amplifier. In addition, Kim discloses an amplifying means (20) which is electrically connected to the input matching unit (12) for amplifying the inputted signal, paragraph [0058] also exhibited on fig 1, which reads on "said one or more signal is amplified in an adapter or corresponding means".

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Takashi by specifically providing one or more signal amplification in an adapter or corresponding means, as taught by Kim, for the purpose of amplifying the signal coming out of the mobile station which may be relatively low in power.

Regarding **claim 12**, Takashi discloses everything claimed as applied above (See claim 6), in addition, Takashi discloses that the output through video cable (2) can be connected to different types of displays, such as a commercial TV display (3), namely CRT, where it is well known in the art that a CRT TV receives analog video inputs, paragraph [0026] also exhibited on fig 2, which reads on "analog video output". However, Takashi fails to disclose that said one or more signal is amplified in an adapter or corresponding means. However, the examiner maintains that it was well known in the art to provide one or more signal amplification in an adapter or corresponding means, as taught by Kim.

In a similar field of endeavor Kim discloses a High efficiency power amplifier. In addition, Kim discloses an amplifying means (20) which is electrically connected to the input matching unit (12) for amplifying the inputted signal, paragraph [0058] also exhibited on fig 1, which reads on "said one or more signal is amplified in an adapter or corresponding means".

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Takashi by specifically providing one or more signal amplification in an adapter or corresponding means, as taught by Kim, for the purpose of amplifying the signal coming out of the mobile station which may be relatively low in power.

Regarding **claim 13**, Takashi discloses everything claimed as applied above (See claim 6), in addition, Takashi discloses that the output through video cable (2) can be connected to different types of displays, such as a commercial TV display (3),

namely CRT, where it is well known in the art that a CRT TV receives analog video inputs, paragraph [0026] also exhibited on fig 2, which reads on "analog video output". However, Takashi fails to disclose that the coupling impedance of said analog video output is matched in an adapter or corresponding means. However, the examiner maintains that it was well known in the art to provide a method where coupling impedance of said analog video output is matched in an adapter or corresponding means, as taught by Kim.

In a similar field of endeavor Kim discloses a High efficiency power amplifier. In addition, Kim discloses an output matching unit (16) for performing an impedance matching for the amplified signal from the amplifying means (20) and outputting the matched signal through its output terminal, paragraph [0058] also exhibited on fig 1, which reads on "coupling impedance of said analog video output is matched in an adapter or corresponding means".

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Takashi by specifically providing provide a method where coupling impedance of said analog video output is matched in an adapter or corresponding means, as taught by Kim, for the purpose of maximizing the power transfer and minimize reflections from the load, in this case that would be the external audio visual display.

Regarding **claim 24**, Takashi and Kim disclose everything claimed. In addition, claim 24 is a variation of claim 11. Therefore, claim 24 stands rejected for the same reasons as stated above (see claim 11) since it is inherent to the method claimed in claim 11, respectively.

Regarding **claim 25**, Takashi and Kim disclose everything claimed. In addition, claim 25 is a variation of claim 12. Therefore, claim 25 stands rejected for the same reasons as stated above (see claim 12) since it is inherent to the method claimed in claim 12, respectively.

Regarding **claim 26**, Takashi and Kim disclose everything claimed. In addition, claim 26 is a variation of claim 13. Therefore, claim 26 stands rejected for the same reasons as stated above (see claim 13) since it is inherent to the method claimed in claim 13, respectively.

Citation of Pertinent Prior Art

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.


- Slotznick (Patent No 7,058,356) – Telephone device with enhanced audio-visual features for interacting with nearby displays and display screens.

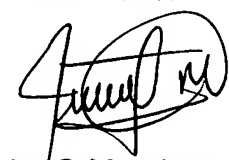
Conclusion


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Junior O. Mendoza whose telephone number is 571-270-3573. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 8am - 5pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jefferey Harold can be reached on 571-272-7519. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


JEFFEREY F. HAROLD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER


Junior O Mendoza
Examiner
Art Unit 2609

JM 
August 28, 2007